

DEFENDED THE FLAG.

How "Pioneer Bill" Would Not Permit the "Palmetto Tree" to Take the Place of the Stars and Stripes.

San Francisco Call: Stabbed with low-knives, shot and clubbed almost to death, all at the same time, and yet trying to tell the tale. It seems almost incredible, and yet William Gardner, of Sacramento, bears on his head and body the indisputable evidence of his thrilling experience, and the array of long-healed wounds is to him a badge of honor, for he received them while defending the "Stars and Stripes."

William St. Clare Gardner came to California with Commodore Sloat as a "powder monkey" on the United States ship Congress. During the bombardment of Vera Cruz he received wounds for which he was afterward honorably discharged from the navy.

Like many other pioneers, William Gardner, or "Bill," as he is familiarly called, has made and lost two or three fortunes. In the capital city's golden days he was associated with Frank Rhodes in the draying business, and it was a poor day's work that brought in only \$75.

His life has been full of adventure and hairbreadth escapes. The incident above alluded to is best told in his own words:

"Yes, I have had some pretty close calls, but that little scrap in Carson City was one of those affairs that a man doesn't care to run up against more'n once in his life."

"You see, it was this way. I was running a saloon over in Carson City, Nev., in 1881. It was a regular red-hot rebel town, 'cause you see about ninety per cent of the inhabitants were southerners."

"One day, about the 1st of August, the messenger rode into town, his horse covered with foam, and before he was fairly on the ground the news of the battle of Bull Run had spread through that camp like a prairie fire."

"Right in the middle of the town the boys had put up a pretty good sized flag-staff, and the next day after the news came of the battle of Bull Run I heard that some of the ladies had met and were making a rebel flag, which was going to be run up in place of the 'Stars and Stripes.' I told 'em at the time, says I, 'if you try to take down that American flag you'll have to do it over my dead body.'"

"Well about noon of the 5th of August, '61—that's when it happened—8th of August, '61, word was brought to me that that white flag with the palmetto tree on it was to be unfurled on the breeze that very day."

"When I heard that I just locked up the store, and says I, 'let it be William St. Clare Gardner lives long enough, there won't be no rebel flag run up to-day.'"

"Pretty near as quick as I can tell it I was at the foot of the flagstaff. The crowd was already there ahead of me, and I had only just time to see that the red, white and blue was still floating above our heads, and then I made a grab for that rebel flag."

"Yes—I got it all right, and quick as a flash I wound it about my hand."

"After that I was pretty busy for a few minutes. I didn't have no gun or nothing, but, if I did say it myself, in those days there wasn't many who could stand up before me in a single-hand-to-hand fight."

"The fight was a little uneven that day, however. Flats didn't count for much against bowie-knives and pistols, and three of the worst desperadoes in the country had undertaken to do me up."

"They slashed and cut at me until the flag, which was still around my arm, and with which I had protected my face to some extent, was dripping with blood. The flag was buried afterward. Finally one of them, a fellow named Plummer, who was a son of a gun, and a guess Providence must have had his eye on me that day, for the bullet went to one side."

"Poor John Blackburn was United States marshal at that time, and he was the only man in the whole crowd that stood by me, or tried to help me. His wife, by the way, was one of the ladies who made the rebel flag. He was trying to put an end to the unequal struggle, when the long keen blade of a bowie-knife was buried in his heart. Poor fellow! He was a brave man, John was."

"About the same time that poor John fell some one hit me on top of the head that mashed in my skull, and—well, I didn't know anything more until I woke up in the hospital."

"Nobody expected I'd live. But I told 'em when they all come stringing in to the hospital to see me I told 'em I'd be alive twenty-five years after the fellows that tried to kill me were in the grave."

"It turned out, I was right, you see. Bill Mayfield was killed, not long after, in Placerville, Idaho, by a gambler, and Cherokee Bob was strung up for murdering two soldiers. Henry Plummer, the third one, was afterward sheriff of Bolson county, Nevada. Road agents were pretty thick in that part of the country just about that time, and the strangest thing about it was that every time a stage was held up the robbers made a big haul. Folks began to get kind of suspicious, and started a little quiet investigation. They discovered that Henry Plummer was standing in with the road agents. Yes sir, that's a fact. A few days after the truth came out Plummer left for parts unknown—by the hemp line."

"I was in bed for two or three months after that fight, and the people in Carson couldn't do enough for me. I rode well, and I rode Nevada, gave me a commission as second lieutenant of Company A, Nevada Volunteers."

"Would I do it again if I had to? What, defend that flag, you mean? I'm a pretty old man, but while there's a breath in my body or a bit of strength in my arms it belongs to the Stars and Stripes."

Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—The industrial commission to-day listened to a statement concerning the operations of the tobacco workers' international union, from Mr. H. C. Evans, of Louisville, Ky., founder of the order, and now its secretary and treasurer. He said that about 90 per cent of the tobacco manufactured in the United States was produced by the two companies known as the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, and he expressed the opinion that such combinations were not beneficial to labor. He cited one instance in which three manufacturing companies had been absorbed by the American company, resulting in throwing 500 and 600 employees out of work. In another case wages had been reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.25 per day, after consolidation.

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ONE of nature's remedies; cannot harm the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of young or old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

VICE PRESIDENT IMPROVING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—President Hobart, who is at his home in Paterson, N. J., is slowly but steadily improving, and if the weather is favorable he expects to go to his Paterson office some day this week to clear up some private business matters.

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The Easy Food

Easy to Buy,

Easy to Cook,

Easy to Eat,

Easy to Digest.

Quaker Oats

At all grocers

in 2-lb. pkgs. only

CHINESE IN PHILIPPINES.

Seven Hundred Allowed to Land, but

Question Not Yet Settled.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—Secretary Root has received a cable message from General Otis regarding the Chinese situation in the Philippines. He says that the ship load of 700 can be landed without any serious interference with military operations. General Otis discusses at considerable length the subject of Chinese in the Philippine islands and the dispatch was referred to the state department, where it was made the subject of a conference between Acting Secretary Hill, Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and the Chinese minister.

A settlement of the general issue between the two governments respecting the admission of the Chinese to the Philippines was not attained through this particular incident, which was considered and disposed of solely on its own merits. The Chinese will be landed, but without the recognition of the right of the Chinese government to demand this. On the other hand the Chinese government while permitting the men to land do not in any manner concede their right to apply the Chinese exclusion law to the Philippines and stand by the principles enunciated in the formal protest which was made last week by the Chinese minister here, against General Otis' action.

The result of the conference between Acting Secretary Hill, with whom the war department had rested the responsibility for the decision and Minister Wu is set out in the following official statement:

"The Chinese from Amoy, on the steamers Emerald and Salvador, about one-half of them being previous residents of the Philippines, have been permitted to land, owing to the special circumstances of the case, on the promise of the Chinese consul general at Manila that no more Chinese will leave Chinese ports for the Philippines unless qualified to land under the war department regulations."

It was stated that the Chinese minister was satisfied with this action in this particular case, although as already stated, he does not concede the right of exclusion generally.

The war department regulations referred to in the above statement are supposed to be contained in the order made by General Otis a year ago, declaring the Chinese exclusion laws to be in force in the Philippines.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

Students of the stock market cycles have observed that a violent movement in either direction is certain to overrule itself. Thus the forced liquidation of the last few weeks has invited a horde of bear followers. When the liquidation had spent itself the contracts of the bears were left uncovered and the demand from that source worked a sharp rally. In the normal course of things a period of dullness was then due and it arrived to time to-day. With money still tight, no new speculative demand is to be expected immediately. On the other hand speculative accounts on the long side have been pretty well shaken out, and the bears are rather chary of making venturesome incursions into grounds that do not promise large returns. But stagnation of demand means declining prices, though the progress may be but slow. The convictions are not strong that the process of loan contraction is completed entirely.

A study of the detailed statement of the clearing house banks reveals the fact that the surplus is made up from the holdings of a few clearing house institutions, while the majority of them are still below their legal reserves. There was a sharp reminder of this condition of affairs in the trading in the last hour when money was marked up to 15 per cent. The quickness with which they receded, however, to six per cent, again gave the higher rate the appearance of being manipulated. Borrowers some times hold off till late in the day in hopes of getting better terms and then find offerings largely curtailed while their necessities are still unsatisfied. The rate was down to 5 1/2 per cent, earlier in the day. The flurry in the last hour caused the most active selling of stocks of the day. Those who reason that the point has been turned towards easier money found little in the day's occurrences to encourage them. New York exchange was heavy at practically all interior points and shippers.

To the interior continues. The treasury also continues to absorb funds from the banks. The large supply of gold certificates now available is far from improving conditions in New York rates, as it simply facilitates the movement to the interior. A firmer tone of sterling exchange precluded hopes of an early gold movement. Discounts in Berlin stiffened sharply and sterling exchange there fell a fraction. Discounts in London responded with a rise of a fraction.

No marked strength was manifest in stocks at any time during the day in spite of the bidding up of Brooklyn transit and leather preferred. The specialties show the sharpest losses, reaching between 2 and 4 points in a number of instances. In the railroads the grangers were most affected, but a number of other railroad stocks are down as much as a point.

Bonds are not as weak as stocks, as there are a number of firm spots in the market. Total sales par value \$1,240,000. United States 2s declined 1/4 and the old 4s registered advanced 1/4 in the bid price.

U. S. BONDS.

U. S. 2s reg. 100 1/4; U. S. old 4s reg. 111 1/4; U. S. 3s reg. 106 1/4; U. S. old 4s cou. 111 1/4; U. S. 2s coupon, 106 1/4; U. S. 4s reg. 111 1/4; U. S. new 4s cou. 111 1/4.

STOCKS.

Atchafalpa, 25 1/4; St. L. pref. 94; do preferred, 91 1/4; Mo. Pacific, 42 1/4; Cal. & Ohio, 50 1/4; Mobile & Ohio, 43 1/4; Can. Pacific, 92 1/4; Mo. Kan. & Tex., 12 1/4; Can. Southern, 10 1/4; N. J. Central, 118 1/4; Ches. & Ohio, 20 1/4; N. Y. Central, 113 1/4; Chi. & W., 112 1/4; Norfolk & W., 23 1/4; Chi. H. & W., 12 1/4; N. Y. & N. E., 12 1/4; Central Pacific, 112 1/4; do preferred, 42 1/4; do preferred, 42 1/4; Chi. & East Ill., 90 1/4; Ont. & Western, 25 1/4; Chi. & N. W., 104 1/4; Ore. & N., 73 1/4; C. C. & St. L., 55 1/4; Pennsylvania, 121 1/4; Colo. Southern, 54 1/4; Reading, 21 1/4; do first pref., 44 1/4; do second pref., 22 1/4; Del. & Hudson, 122 1/4; Rio Grande W., 37 1/4; Del. Lack. & W., 10 1/4; do preferred, 8 1/4.

NEW YORK MINING STOCKS.

Chlor. 100; Ontario, 67 1/2; Crown Point, 19 1/2; Ophir, 100; Col. Cal. & Va., 163 1/2; Olympos, 70; Ophir, 100; Gould & Curry, 20; do preferred, 25 1/2; Hale & Norcross, 20; Sierra Nevada, 20; Homestake, 50 1/2; Standard, 22 1/2; Iron Silver, 61 1/2; Union Copper, 10; Mexican, 40; Yellow Jacket, 25.

STEEL AND TIN QUOTATIONS.

The following quotations on National Steel and American Tin Plate stocks are furnished by Simpson & Tatum, City Bank Building.

Opened. Closed.

National Steel Co. pre., 52 1/2; National Steel Co. com., 52 1/2; American Tin Plate pre., 59 1/2; American Tin Plate com., 59 1/2.

The following quotations are furnished by Howard Hazlett & Son, National Exchange Bank Building:

Preferred. Common.

Tin, 100; Steel, 100; Hoop, 100; Tube, 100.

BROADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO.—With the exception of a short period early in the session, wheat was strong to-day and closed at 3/4c advance for December. The strength of corn, a small visible increase and a short time prices showed a dropping tendency and ranged slightly below Saturday's close. The weakness was mainly on account of decline in Liverpool. Receipts at most western primary points were heavy, though they did not reach last year's total. This fact, however, was lost sight of for the time being. The narrowness of trade at first rendered the market susceptible to trivial factors, but a realization of the opening loss. This was a cue for local traders and prices immediately felt the effect on the increased buying. As the session proceeded trading became much broader and more general. Heavy buying orders came from the southwest, St. Louis sending bullish dispatches concerning demand from country millers and falling supplies.

A number of cars was reported in the Duluth region, with a heavy four business. The visible, which was expected to show a heavy increase, fell short of expectations. The increase being but 400,000 bushels. The gradual advance in prices brought early sellers into the market, but little wheat was offered for sale, the bear crowd being apparently content with selling in the present condition of the market and prices were bid up sharply before offerings became liberal enough to supply the demand. The market finally got well above calls and selling against them checked the advance for a time, but near the close of the session shorts again bid prices up sharply and the close was strong on top figures. 1,381 cars, against 1,452 cars last week and 1,634 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 1,394,000 bushels, compared with 1,782,000 last year. Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour aggregated 776,000 bushels. The seaboard reported only nineteen loads engaged for export, but was a good buyer in this market. World's shipments were 7,600,000 bushels, against 7,000,000 estimated weekly requirements. December wheat opened 1/4c lower at 72 1/2c. It sold at 72 1/2c, then advanced to 73c. A reaction to 72 1/2c was followed by a steady advance to 73 1/2c. A feature of the late advance was the strength of corn. Nervousness over September corn shorts had considerable influence on wheat speculators.

Corn was active and strong after a weak opening. The weakness was mostly in sympathy with wheat. Receipts heavy and local stocks increased 1,063,000 bushels, but this did not affect prices. Shorts in September were evidently apprehensive of a corner and were active higher at the day's opening. The price reached 35c, where there was plenty for sale, and the advance was checked. Deferred futures were strong in sympathy and good advances were scored all around. Receipts were 1,337 cars. September ranged from 34c to 35c and closed 1/4c higher at 35c. December ranged from 29 1/2c to 30 1/2c, and closed 1/4c higher at 30 1/2c.

Not much do in oats. The market was easy early following other markets, but later firmed up and closed at a slight advance. Trading was exceedingly narrow all day and mostly of a scalping order. The cash demand was only fair. Receipts were 462 cars. December ranged from 22 1/2c to 23 1/2c, and closed 1/4c higher at 23 1/2c.

Provisions were quiet but steady. The market showed evidence of grain at the start, but another good advance in meats at Liverpool and the latter strength in grain in markets resulted in a recovery of slight declines and small advances were scored. There was moderate selling of January product by packers. At the close January pork was 12 1/2c higher at 39 1/2c; January ribs unchanged at 52 1/2c; and January lard 2 1/2c higher at 45 1/2c.

Estimated receipts for Tuesday not reported.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles. Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat No. 2, Sept. 72 1/2; Oct. 74 1/2; Nov. 75 1/2; Dec. 76 1/2; Jan. 77 1/2; Feb. 78 1/2; Mar. 79 1/2; Apr. 80 1/2; May 81 1/2; June 82 1/2; July 83 1/2; Aug. 84 1/2; Sept. 85 1/2; Oct. 86 1/2; Nov. 87 1/2; Dec. 88 1/2; Jan. 89 1/2; Feb. 90 1/2; Mar. 91 1/2; Apr. 92 1/2; May 93 1/2; June 94 1/2; July 95 1/2; Aug. 96 1/2; Sept. 97 1/2; Oct. 98 1/2; Nov. 99 1/2; Dec. 00 1/2; Jan. 01 1/2; Feb. 02 1/2; Mar. 03 1/2; Apr. 04 1/2; May 05 1/2; June 06 1/2; July 07 1/2; Aug. 08 1/2; Sept. 09 1/2; Oct. 10 1/2; Nov. 11 1/2; Dec. 12 1/2; Jan. 13 1/2; Feb. 14 1/2; Mar. 15 1/2; Apr. 16 1/2; May 17 1/2; June 18 1/2; July 19 1/2; Aug. 20 1/2; Sept. 21 1/2; Oct. 22 1/2; Nov. 23 1/2; Dec. 24 1/2; Jan. 25 1/2; Feb. 26 1/2; Mar. 27 1/2; Apr. 28 1/2; May 29 1/2; June 30 1/2; July 31 1/2; Aug. 32 1/2; Sept. 33 1/2; Oct. 34 1/2; Nov. 35 1/2; Dec. 36 1/2; Jan. 37 1/2; Feb. 38 1/2; Mar. 39 1/2; Apr. 40 1/2; May 41 1/2; June 42 1/2; July 43 1/2; Aug. 44 1/2; Sept. 45 1/2; Oct. 46 1/2; Nov. 47 1/2; Dec. 48 1/2; Jan. 49 1/2; Feb. 50 1/2; Mar. 51 1/2; Apr. 52 1/2; May 53 1/2; June 54 1/2; July 55 1/2; Aug. 56 1/2; Sept. 57 1/2; Oct. 58 1/2; Nov. 59 1/2; Dec. 60 1/2; Jan. 61 1/2; Feb. 62 1/2; Mar. 63 1/2; Apr. 64 1/2; May 65 1/2; June 66 1/2; July 67 1/2; Aug. 68 1/2; Sept. 69 1/2; Oct. 70 1/2; Nov. 71 1/2; Dec. 72 1/2; Jan. 73 1/2; Feb. 74 1/2; Mar. 75 1/2; Apr. 76 1/2; May 77 1/2; June 78 1/2; July 79 1/2; Aug. 80 1/2; Sept. 81 1/2; Oct. 82 1/2; Nov. 83 1/2; Dec. 84 1/2; Jan. 85 1/2; Feb. 86 1/2; Mar. 87 1/2; Apr. 88 1/2; May 89 1/2; June 90 1/2; July 91 1/2; Aug. 92 1/2; Sept. 93 1/2; Oct. 94 1/2; Nov. 95 1/2; Dec. 96 1/2; Jan. 97 1/2; Feb. 98 1/2; Mar. 99 1/2; Apr. 00 1/2; May 01 1/2; June 02 1/2; July 03 1/2; Aug. 04 1/2; Sept. 05 1/2; Oct. 06 1/2; Nov. 07 1/2; Dec. 08 1/2; Jan. 09 1/2; Feb. 10 1/2; Mar. 11 1/2; Apr. 12 1/2; May 13 1/2; June 14 1/2; July 15 1/2; Aug. 16 1/2; Sept. 17 1/2; Oct. 18 1/2; Nov. 19 1/2; Dec. 20 1/2; Jan. 21 1/2; Feb. 22 1/2; Mar. 23 1/2; Apr. 24 1/2; May 25 1/2; 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Apr. 80 1/2; May 81 1/2; June 82 1/2; July 83 1/2; Aug. 84 1/2; Sept. 85 1/2; Oct. 86 1/2; Nov. 87 1/2; Dec. 88 1/2; Jan. 89 1/2; Feb. 90 1/2; Mar. 91 1/2; Apr. 92 1/2; May 93 1/2; June 94 1/2; July 95 1/2; Aug. 96 1/2; Sept. 97 1/2; Oct. 98 1/2; Nov. 99 1/2; Dec. 00 1/2; Jan. 01 1/2; Feb. 02 1/2; Mar. 03 1/2; Apr. 04 1/2; May 05 1/2; June 06 1/2; July 07 1/2; Aug. 08 1/2; Sept. 09 1/2; Oct. 10 1/2; Nov. 11 1/2; Dec. 12 1/2; Jan. 13 1/2; Feb. 14 1/2; Mar. 15 1/2; Apr. 16 1/2; May 17 1/2; June 18 1/2; July 19 1/2; Aug. 20 1/2; Sept. 21 1/2; Oct. 22 1/2; Nov. 23 1/2; Dec. 24 1/2; Jan. 25 1/2; Feb. 26 1/2; Mar. 27 1/2; Apr. 28 1/2; May 29 1/2; June 30 1/2; July 31 1/2; Aug. 32 1/2; Sept. 33 1/2; Oct. 34 1/2; Nov. 35 1/2; Dec. 36 1/2; Jan. 37 1/2; Feb. 38 1/2; Mar. 39 1/2; Apr. 40 1/2; May 41 1/2; June 42 1/2; July 43 1/2; Aug. 44 1/2; Sept. 45 1/2; Oct. 46 1/2; Nov. 47 1/2; Dec. 48 1/2; Jan. 49 1/2; Feb. 50 1/2; Mar. 51 1/2; Apr. 52 1/2; May 53 1/2; June 54 1/2; July 55 1/2; Aug. 56 1/2; Sept. 57 1/2; Oct. 58 1/2; Nov. 59 1/2; Dec. 60 1/2; Jan. 61 1/2; Feb. 62 1/2; Mar. 63 1/2; Apr. 64 1/2; May 65 1/2; June 66 1/2; July 67 1/2; Aug. 68 1/2; Sept. 69 1/2; Oct. 70 1/2; Nov. 71 1/2; Dec. 72 1/2; Jan. 73 1/2; Feb. 74 1/2; Mar. 75 1/2; Apr. 76 1/2; May 77 1/2; June 78 1/2; July 79 1/2; Aug. 80 1/2; Sept. 81 1/2; Oct. 82 1/2; Nov. 83 1/2; Dec. 84 1/2; Jan. 85 1/2; Feb. 86 1/2; Mar. 87 1/2; Apr. 88 1/2; May 89 1/2; June 90 1/2; July 91 1/2; Aug. 92 1/2; Sept. 93 1/2; Oct. 94 1/2; Nov. 95 1/2; Dec. 96 1/2; Jan. 97 1/2; Feb. 98 1/2; Mar. 99 1/2; Apr. 00 1/2; May 01 1/2; June 02 1/2; July 03 1/2; Aug. 04 1/2; Sept. 05 1/2; Oct. 06 1/2; Nov. 07 1/2; Dec. 08 1/2; Jan. 09 1/2; Feb. 10 1/2; Mar. 11 1/2; Apr. 12 1/2; May 13 1/2; June 14 1/2; July 15 1/2; Aug. 16 1/2; Sept. 17 1/2; Oct. 18 1/2; Nov. 19 1/2; Dec. 20 1/2; Jan. 21 1/2; Feb. 22 1/2; Mar. 23 1/2; Apr. 24 1/2; May 25 1/2; June 26 1/2; July 27 1/2; Aug. 28 1/2; Sept. 29 1/2; Oct. 30 1/2; Nov. 31 1/2; Dec. 32 1/2; Jan. 33 1/2; Feb. 34 1/2; Mar. 35 1/2; Apr. 36 1/2; May 37 1/2; June 38 1/2; July 39 1/2; Aug. 40 1/2; Sept. 41 1/2; Oct. 42 1/2; Nov. 43 1/2; Dec. 44 1/2; Jan. 45 1/2; Feb. 46 1/2; Mar. 47 1/2; Apr. 48 1/2; May 49 1/2; June 50 1/2; July 51 1/2; Aug. 52 1/2; Sept. 53 1/2; Oct. 54 1/2; Nov. 55 1/2; Dec. 56 1/2; Jan. 57 1/2; Feb. 58 1/2; Mar. 59 1/2; Apr. 60 1/2; May 61 1/2; June 62 1/2; July 63 1/2; Aug. 64 1/2; Sept. 65 1/2; Oct. 66 1/2; Nov. 67 1/2; Dec. 68 1/2; Jan. 69 1/2; Feb. 70 1/2; Mar. 71 1/2; Apr. 72 1/2; May 73 1/2; June 74 1/2; July 75 1/2; Aug. 76 1/2; Sept. 77 1/2; Oct